VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 28 1865.

NO. 451.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by

A. G. HODGES & CO. At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON,

Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets Residence on Washington Street, next House to
Episcopal Church,

FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKFORT, KY.

A LL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which are giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size Teeth which they may require.

All operations performed in the best style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

Gold! Gold! LD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash. Frankfort, April 11, 1865-tf.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MAR-shal General's office, Washington, D. C.,

W snat General's office, Washington, B. C., March 11, 1865...
Circular No. 6.—In conformity with the Proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves in accordance with its provisions.

in accordance with its provisions. "BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMER-

"A PROCLAMATION.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other parposes,' requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mention the music. days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizen-ship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft in the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be as-igned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, as required by said the I make so free as to visit you:

help him if she could.

A few days after she tapped at his door, Mathan Hirsch the Jew pawnbroker, dwelt in one of the narrow crooked lanes that led down to the harbor. He listened from morning till night to the music of the known violoncello, which stood in a corner of the window, whilst the young man sat in the opposite window corner, his head buried in his hands.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, as required by said the it little and nothing in the room but her own scanty furniture. All known to the harbor. He listened from morning till night to the music of the window, whilst the young man sat in the opposite window corner, his head buried in his hands.

"Mr. Neumark," said the landlady, "don't Jew. "What brings you so late? Have you no patience till the morning?"

"Mr. Neumark," said the landlady, "don't Jew. "What brings you so late? Have you so this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within in large from the date of this proclamation."

"Mr. Neumark," said the landlady, "don't Jew. "What brings you so late? Have you take it ill that I make so free as to visit you; but as you have not left the house for two days, and we have had no music, I thought you might be sick. If I could do anything What will you give me for this violoncello?" viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, re turn to service, or report themselves to a Pro-vost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainof their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost

by desertion.
"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hand and be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five,

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"Sectary of State."
The records and returns of these deserters will for in other cases by existing regulations, except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested opposite the name of the deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendering themselves to be separately stated on the report to this office. The Secretary of War directs that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Provost Marshals

JAS. B. FRY, Pro. Mar. W. H. SIDELL Lieut. Col. 10th U. S. I. and A. A. P. M. G. for March 21, 1864.--sw6t.

FOR SALE.

Y therough-bred Race Stallion, BOB JOHN-SON. He was sired by Boston, dam Lux, by Wagner, out of Butterfly, by Sumpter, out of

a Buzzard mare.

I have also other Thorough-bred Stock, both young and old, which I will sell low for cash.

April 4-3t.

**Frankfort Commonwealth copy three times send account to this office for payment .- Obs.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY, Frankfort, March 28, 1865.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, will be held at their Banking House in Frankfort, on Monday the first day of May next, at 10 o'clock, when seven Directors for the principal Bank, and a like number for each of the Branches will be elected. By order of the Board

J. B. TEMPLE, March 28-td.

Franklin and Owen Turnpike Co. THERE will be a meeting of the Stock Holders of this Company, in Frankfort, at the store of S. C. Bull, on the third Saturday of April (15th), at ½ past 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and four Directors to serve during the coming year. Business of importance demands a full meeting of the Stock

S. C. BULL,

Treasurer.

MISCELLANY.

My Neighbor's Wife.

We are taught to love; from childhood's years 'Twas stamped upon my mind; My earliest article of faith

Was love for human kind;
To love my neighber as myself
Is Christian-like they say;
And if I love my neighbor's wife, How can I help it pray?

The Golden rule I strive to heed

Wherever I may be,
And do to others as I would
That they should do to me;
And so one day, I thought 'twere well
If I this precept tried,
And filled with generous thoughts, I took
My neighbor's wife to ride.

But ah! this kind and simple act, Gave rise to slanders high; A host of furious tongues assailed

My neighbor's wife and I. We're taught to share with liberal hearts The blessings that we prize --To smile with others when they smile, And dry the mourner's eyes

And when one day I chanced to find My neighbor's wife in tears, I whispered words of sympathy,

Within her listening ear; I drew her trembling form to mine, And kissed her tears away;

The act was seen; and lo! there was The very deuce to pay. Alas! alas! 'tis passing strange-I'm sure I can't see through it;
I'm told to love with all my heart,

Then blamed because I do it; The precept that I learned in youth, Will cling to me through life; I try-to love my neighbor, and I'm sure I love his wife.

How Geo. Neumark Sung his Hymn for the Church of Christ,

burg. No one visited him, and all that the people of the house knew of him was that the music.

His custom was to go out about mid-day and dine in a low restaurant frequented by beggars; for the rest he would go out in the

"Thank you, my good woman," he answered, wearily, and with a sad gratitude in his tone. "I am not confined to bed, and have no fever; but I am ill-very ill.

'Surely, then you ought to go to bed ?" "No," he replied quickly and blushed

deeply.
"Oh, but you must," cried Mistress Johave hereunto set my hand and hannsen, boldly. "Now just allow me. I'm caused the seal of the United States to an old woman, old enough to be your mother, and I will just see that your bed is all right."
"Pray don't trouble yourself," he replied,

and of the Independence of the United States and sprang up quickly before the bedroom

It was too late, however, for the good woman had already seen that there was nothing but a bag of straw and that same shabby mantle in which he made the evening

"My good woman," said Neumark quicky, "you are perhaps afraid that I will not pay the next rent; but make yourself easy: am poor, but honorable. It is sometimes hard enough, but I have never been left it utterly destitute yet.'

Mr. Neumark," she replied, with some age, "we have but little ourselves, but sometimes more than enough—as for instance, to day; and as you have not been out, if you my soul as it. would allow me-

The young man colored deeply again, rose from his seat, walked up and down the coom, and then, with apparent effort, said,

You are right. I have not eaten to-day Without waiting for another word, the landlady had left the room, and in a few

minutes returned laden with dinner. "You must not take it ill," she began, when dinner was over, "but you are surely

not a native of our town. Do you not know any one here? No one. I am a stranger, and you are the first person that has spoken to me kindly.

May God bless you! "Well, now, if it would not be rude, I

Are you a musician? Are your parents alive? What are you doing in Hamburg?" Breathless, rather than exhausted, she

stopped, and the young man, smiling at his fiddle away. good-natured catechist, began: "My name is George Neumark. My parents were poor is George Neumark. My parents were poor Remember when you were a stranger, and townsfolk of Muhlhausen, and are both the Christian helped the Jew. I know I was born there nine-and-twenty years ago, on the 16th of March, 1821 There have been hard times ever since, and I have had to eat, and often first to seek, my daily bread with tears. Yet I must not be a pennyworth of wood impatient, and murmur and sin against the Lord my God. I know that He will help me

at the last. "But how did you think to get your liv- shop. ing?" interrupted the land-lady.

I made a fatal mistake, since both by dispo-

sition and from love to my Savior I am a man of peace, and cannot take to those quar-rels and processes. Had I understood my live? Have mercy." God's will when I commenced those studies, it had been better. But to continue my sto- shillings; but out of old friendship I will

gin, a little town in the neighborhood of my for eight days, and for the next week two birthplace, where I learned that the wisdom pence, and if you cannot pay me then, it is of this world will not bring me bread. Then, mine. Now, what am I to do with this at two-and-twenty, I went to Konigsburg to study law. It was far to journey, but I fled from the hideous strife that wasted my fath-I avoided the horrors of war, but

"I won't appear better than I was; and as It will save you bringing it back here." I strove in the great city, without friend or help, my heart sank; but the dear God had mercy on me, and if I bore the cross, I lived well in body and soul.'

some readiness in playing the violoncello, and by these I found many friends and benefactors, who helped me indeed sparingly

you came here?" "No," he answered, sighing heavily. "After five years I went to Dantzig, in the hope of earning bread there, and finding that a false hope, went on to Thorn, and there suc ceeded beyond my expectations. God brought to me many a dear soul that took me for friend and brother. But for all that I could find no official position, and so I determined at last to seek in my native town what was denied me elsewhere. Hamburg lay in my way, and as I passed through it a voice seem ed to say to me—'Abide here, and God will supply thee.' But it must have been the voice of my own will; for you know now

bread at scrivening, or a clerkship of any melody two stanzas of the hymn;

"Then you are not a musician?" "Well, I am, and I am not. I can play a little, but for my own pleasure, not to win bread. This violin is my only friend in the

"But how do you live?" derful goodness and mercy of good to me in but this dear old violin. But you know Mr. Siebert? He has a clerkship vacant, said he is to answer my application to-day. I believe it is time for me to be with him, so you

fiddle?" drawled the Jew.

"That you know perfectly well, Put it in the corner there be hind the clothes, where no body will see it. Now what will you give me for it?" Nathan took it up examined it on every ide, and said, as he laid it down-

"What will I give you? It is for two pence worth of wood and a couple of old strings? I have seen fiddles with silver and nother-of-pearl; but there is nothing here

"Hear me," said Neumark. five years I hoarded, farthing by farthing, full five years I suffered hunger and pain, before, I had the five pounds that bought this instrument. Lend me two on You shall have three should I ever re-

The Jew flung up his hands.
"Two pounds! Hear him! pounds for a pennyworth of wood! What am I to do with it, if you won't redeem

"Nathan"-and the young man spoke low Mr. Neumark," she replied, with some and strong—"you don't know how my hesitation, and after mustering all her cour whole soul is in this violin. It is my last earthly comfort, my only earthly friend. I tell thee, I might almost as well pawn Wouldst thou have my

"Why not? And if you did not redeem it, it would be mine. But what would the Jew do with your soul?"

"Hush, Jew. Yet the fault was my own The Saviour whom thy people crucified has redeemed my soul, and I am His. I spoke in the lightness of despair. But I am His, and He will never suffer me to want. It is

thee back.' "Young man, you will not deceive me with these vain hopes. The last time, did you not tell me that a rich merchant would

"Siebert? Yes; I went to him at his would like to ask you some questions. Who own hour, and he said I came too late; are you? What is your name? Where do the place was given to another. Am I er, Attorney General Speed, Postmaster Genyou come from? What is your business? to bear the penalty of the conduct of oth-"I deal with you and not with others," re-

turned the Jew, coldly. "Take your great "Nathan, you know I am a stranger here.

no one but you. Give me but thirty shi "Thirty shillings! Have I not said already

that no merchant can give thirty shillings for "Thou art a hard and cruel man." with these words Neumark snatched up his

beloved violoncello and rushed out of the "But how did you think to get your liveshop.

"Stop, stop, young man," cried the temporary coffin and conveyed to the White for this the horse. I studied jurisprudence; and there I fear Jew; "trade is trade. I will give you one World."

"I studied jurisprudence; and there I fear Jew; "trade is trade. I will give you one World."

"Thirty shillings, Nathan. To-morrow

"I have sworn that I will not give thirty ry. For ten years I had suffered hunger give you five and twenty; that is (you will and thirst at the Latin school at Schleasin-note,) with a penny interest on every florin great piece of wood?"
"It is hard; but I must submit. May

God have mercy on me.' "He is a good and faithful God, the God only to fall into the equal horror of fire, and I soon lost by the flames all I had to the last farthing, and I was a beggar."

"My poor man! Did not that leave you pence make six and thirty. I may as well

Neumark made no answer. He was gazing at his violoncello, while the tears rolled silently down his cheeks.

MRS. M. A. KET
CONTINUES to manufacture

take it on the five and twenty shillings.

"Nathan, I've but one request. You "Why, what had you to live on "
"The gitt of God. You must know that I am a poet, and may have heard that I have If I had nothing else, I had it; at the worst it spoke to me, and sung back all my courage and hope. Ten times would I rather give you my heart's blood than this beloved comforter. Of all the sad hearts "And did you remain in Konigsberg till that have left your door, there has been one so sad as mine. His voice grew thick, and he paused for a

> "Just this one favor you must do me, Nathan-to let me play once more upon my

And he hurried to it without waiting for an answer. "Hold!" cried the Jew, in a passion; "the shop should have been closed an hour ago

but for you and your fiddle. Come to-mor row, or, better, not at all." "No-to-day-now," returned Neumark.
"I must say farewell," and seizing the instrument, and half embracing it, he sat that things are not bright with me here."

"But tell me," said the landlady, "what ofthat the Jew listened in spite of himself. A that the Jew listened in spite of himself. A ws.
"If it were God's will, I could earn my few more strains, and he sang to his own Mary C. Gore's Heirs, Defendants,

> "Life is weary, Savior take me." "Enough, enough," broke in the Jew. "What is the use of all this lamentation? You have five and twenty shillings in your

But the musician was deaf. Absorbed in his own thoughts, he played. Suddenly the "My good woman," he said, with a faint key changed. A few bars, and the melody nile, "I could tell you much of the won- poured itself out anew; but, like a river which runs into the sunshine out of the all my misery. It is true I have nothing left shade of sullen banks, he sang louder, and his face lighted up with happy smiles:

"Yet who knows? The cross is precious." "That's better. Stick by that," shouted the Jew. "And don't forget that you have five and twenty shillings in your pocket. Now, then, in a fortnight the thing is mine f you have not redeemed it." And he turned aside, muttering mechanically, "But what am I to do with a great piece of lum-

Nenmark laid his violin gently back in the corner, and murmured, 'Ut fiat divina voluntas—as God will; I am still," and without a word of adieu left the shop.

The Bedside of the Dying President.

pedside of Mr. Seward, asked Surgeon Gen

"Now, what am I to do with that great eral Barnes what was Mr. Lincoln's condition. "I fear, Mr. Stanton that there's no Na- hope." "Oh, no, General; no, no;" and the man, of all others, apparently strange to tears, sank down beside the bed, the hot bitter evidences of an awful sorrow trickling through his fingers to the floor. Senator Sumner sat on the opposite side of the bed, holding one of the President's hands in his own, and sobbing with kindred grief. Sec retary Welles stood at the foot of the bed, his face hidden, his frame shaken with emotion. General Halleck, Attorney General the Militia orders that one company of Active R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort Speed, Postmaster General Dennison, M. B. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Otto, General Meigs, and others visited the chamber at times, and then retir ed. Mrs. Lincoln-but there is no need to speak of her. Mrs. Senator Dixon soon arrived, and remained with her through the night. All through the night, while the and ninth wards a regimental district; the tenth, orror stricken crowds outside swept and gathered along the streets, while the milita- The other districts in the State will remain as ry and police were patrolling and weaving a cordon around the city, while men were arming and asking each other, "What victim next?" while the telegraph was sending the news from city to city over the continent and while the two assassins were speeding unharmed upon fleet horses far away, chosen friends watched about the death-bed of the highest of the nation. Occasionally Dr. Gurley, pastor of the church where Mr Lincoln habitually attended, knelt down in prayer. Occasionally Mrs. Lincoln and her sons entered, to find no hope and go back to ceaseless weeping. Members of the Cabinet, Senators, representatives, generals, and others, took turns at the bedside. Chie hard when I must sacrifice the last and Justice Chase remained until a late hour dearest. But He will help me. I will pay and returned in the morning. Secretary McCulloch remained a constant watcher un til 5 A. M. Not a gleam of consciousness shone across the visage of the President up to his death-a quiet, peaceful death at last -which came at twenty-two minutes past seven A. M. Around the bedside at this time were Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Usheral Dennison, M. B. Field, Assistant Sec retary of the Treasury, Judge Otto, Assis tant Secretary of the Interior, General Hall leck, General Meigs, Senator Sumner, D. R. Andrews, of New York, General Todd, of Dacotah, John Hay, private Secretary, Gov ernor Oglesby, of Illinois, General Farns worth, Mrs. and Miss Kenny, Miss Harris Captain Robert Lincoln, son of the Presilent, and Drs E. W. Abbot, R. K. Stone, . D. Gatch, Neal Hall, and Leiberman Rev. Dr. Gurley, after the event, knelt with all around in prayer, and then, entering the adjoining room where were gathered Mrs. Lincoln, Captain Robert Lincoln, Mr. John Hay, and others, prayed again. Soon after nine o'clock the remains were placed in a

Public Sale!

ON SATURDAY, April 15, 1865, at the State Stables, near the Railroad Bridge, in Frankfert, Ky., I will sell to the highest bid

100 Horses and Mules! THE PROP'TY OF THE STATE OF KY Terms-Cash upon delivery. The animals to

By order of the Governor.

S. G. SUDDARTH,

S. G. SUDDARTH,

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM

HAIR JEWELRY of all styles, from latest paterns; such as Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Watterfalls, Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from sows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$13. Bows from \$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish matched, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express, or mail, and if they do not suit can return them by pay-

PERFUMERY

of all kinds. Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tucking Combs, Madam Damorest's Skirt Elevators and

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the Christian Church
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
Dec. 2, 1864-sw4m.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT. Mary C. Gore's Executor, Plaintiff,

BY the order of the Franklin Circuit Court, made in this cause at the February term, 1865, the same has been referred to me to ascertain the estate which came to the hands of the Executor, the amount of debts paid and to be paid to him, what disposition has been made of the slaves set free, and such other matters touching said estate as will show the amounts to be divided amongst the devisees and heirs. Also to ascertain how many heirs and devisees are entitled to an interest in said estate and what will be the interest of each, or each set.

The Executor will make his exhibit and settlement, and parties interested present their proof in time to enable me to report to the June term, 1865, of said court.

March 24, 1865. G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.
T. N. LINDSEY, Attorney. March 28-wlm.

HEAD-QUARTERS NATIONAL LEGION, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort Ky., March 30, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS ?

1. Having been appointed and commissioned by his Excellency, the Governor, Inspector General for the State of Kentucky, and having entered upon the discharge of the duties of the same, with my Headquarters at Frankfort, Ky., all communications in regard to the organization of the Enrolled Militia and of companies of Active Thomas N. Lindsey Jr., Clerk, Frankfort Secretary Stanton, just arrived from the Enrolled Militia, and of companies of Active Militia in each regimental district, to form the Kentucky National Legion, will be addressed to

these Headquarters. 11. An act of the Legislature to organize and discipline the Militia of Kentucky, approved March 4, 1865, directs that the Active Militia shall be styled the "Kentucky National Legion," and shall be composed of all companies organized in the different regimental districts in

the State. For the purpose of organizing the Active Militia, and having them ready for active duty in the field, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Leslie Combs, Clerk, Franktort. Militia be immediately organized in each regimental district

The first and second wards of Louisville will ompose aregimental district; the third and fourth wards a regimental district; the fifth and sixth wards a regimental district; the seventh, eight, eleventh, and twelfth wards a regimental district. heretofore ordered, each county being considered a regimental district, except where two or more have been formed into one district.

composed of the best men in the State. They 15th Dist-T. T. Alexander, Columbia elect their own officers, and it is hoped and believed that they will elect such only as will reflect credit upon the State and upon themselves. WM. H. HAYS,

Inspector General of Kentucky.

*** Journal, Democrat and Press, publish two
April 4-s. w. 1m.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

Also, engraved in a style corresponding in excellence with that of Bank Notes

RAILROAD, STATE AND COUNTY BONDS BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CHECKS,

Drafts, Certificates of Stock and Deposits, Promissory Notes, Bill and Letter Heads, Vis-iting and Professional Cards, Notarial, County and Hand Seals, Etc., Ect.

Constantly on hand, Bank Note Paper, made to order, superior quality.

The above office is under the supervision of GEORGE T. JONES. S. E. Cor. of Fourth and Main Sts., Cin.

HORSE TAKEN UP

N Sunday night, April 9, 1865, on the street in Frankfort, an IRON GRAY horse, fifteen hands high eight years, old and very low in order which the owner can find and obtain at the statemporary coffin and conveyed to the White House under a small escort.—Cor. N. Y.

White the horse.

N. Y.

N. Y.

White the horse.

DAVID KIRKPATRIOK.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky. Major Gen. JNO. M. PALMER, Commanding,-Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION. Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding,-Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION. Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding,— Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Di rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our rea ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE! ers, the following Directory of all the depart ments of the State Government of Kentucky: Executive Department.

> GOVERNOR. Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY S OFFICE.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE. Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
J. M. Withrow, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort. F. A Winlock, Clerk, Frankfort. D. B. Waggoner, Clerk, Frankfort. John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
John W. Prewitt, jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
Elwood Miller, Clerk, Frankfort. Henry B. Cammack, Clerk, Frankfort. Henry Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort. Wince Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE. James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort. Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort. Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort. Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort. SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort. J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort. BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT David R. Haggard, Frankfort,

Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort, Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co. ATTORNEY GENERAL

John M. Harlan, Frankfort. PUBLIC PRINTER

Geo. D. Prentice, Frankfort.

H. M. McCarty, Frankfort. Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. D. W. Lindsey, Adjutant General, Frankfort, John B. Tilford, Assistant Adjutant General,

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort. Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort. Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort. INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Samuel G Suddarth, Quartermaster Genera

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort. Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department. COURT OF APPEALS J. F. Bullitt, Chief Justice, Louisville. Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield. Geo. Robertson, Lexington, Ky.

1st Dist .-- C. S. Marshall, Bandville. 2d Dist .- R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville. 3d Dist .- James Stuart, Brandenburg. 4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen. 5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown. 6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville. 8th Dist .-- Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort. 9th Dist .- Joseph Doniphan, Augusta. 10th Dist .- L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg 11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling. 12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London. nave been formed into one district.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington
The "Kentucky National Legion" should be 14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

> CHANCELLORS. 7th Dist .-- Henry Pirtle, Louisville. Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court,

1st Dist .- P. D. Yeiser, Paducah. 2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton 3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford. 4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin. 5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon. 5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burksville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling. 12th Dist .- Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H 13th Dist.-W.S. Downey, Lexington 14th Dist.-John Barrett, Henderson. 15th Dist-J. H. C. Sandidge, Burksville.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexing. ton and Frankfort Railroads.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1st, 1864. CIRCULAR.

Y the provisions of the Excise Law, passed
June 30, 1864. Y the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped, for its delivery to another person.

for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent. The above order must be complied with or The above order must be comproduced order will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.

T. C. KYTE, Agent. August 19, 1864.

March 14, 1865-td.

..APRIL 28, 1865

The "Poisoned Charice" Retribution. saw him. No one, who heard him, could "If the assassination Could trammel up the consequence and

catch With his surcase, success; that but this blow Might be the be-all and the end-all here,

Bloody instructions, which being taught, return To plague the inventor.'

Language as true and as applicable now as when Shakspeare put it in the mouth of Macbeth The Scriptures are full of illustrations to show how frequently the wicked are the authors of their own punishmenthow often they fall into the snares they have prepared for others. The parts of Haman and Mordecai have been enacted in every successive period of history. Just as vaulting ambition overreaches itself, criminals compass their own destruction. They propose by foul means the attainment of unworthy ends, but Providence wills a re-The Almighty adjusts the disarrangements in His great moral machinery by certain unfailing checks and balances and compensations. "We still have judgment here.

A black-hearted band of conspirators, stung by the successes of the Union arms attempted in a spirit of malignity and with a degree of infatuation equally incomprehensible, to arrest the progress of pacification and to launch us upon a sea of revolution Mr. Lincoln and General Grant had inaugu rated a policy of a lenient and forbearing character. The people, carried away by this exhibition of moderation, were fast in-clining to the verge of peace. The disposition to forgive, to shake hands and be friends again, was becoming wide-spread. prospect of peace, of restored good feeling and unity was enchanting. But now we look through another medium, and instead of the tints of the rainbow, we see the soberer gray of reality. We were listening to a syren voice. It was a fatal charm, a de-

lusion, and a snare. It was a hallucination.

There were men who, like Ben. Butler, stood up amid the throng and declared that magnanimity to the South was a crime and a blunder. They showed the wrong that was done to our cause and to the men who have fought so long and suffered so much for that cause, by interposing between the leading traitors and the penalties so justly their due. They demanded the punishmen of the leaders as an act of justice and righteous retribution, and as a significant example for the future. It was even becoming very doubtful whether such infamous scoundrels and traitors as Jeff. Davis and Breckinridge would receive their just deserts if caught. The epidemic extended in every direction, but there were a few men, as we have said, who resisted its infection. One of these men was Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, now President of the United States.

The South had no better triend than Mr. Lincoln. His assassination, therefore, while it is a grievous loss to the nation, is a deplorable calamity to the South. Rebels and traitors will not find in his successor a similar degree of clemency. Mr. Johnson was schooled amid so many bitter wrongs from the Secessionists of Tennessee that he has not forgotten his lessons.

The murder of Mr. Lincoln has exhibited in a stronger light than ever the diabolical character of treason. It was thought that the depth of Rebel atrocity had been reached. But a darker, deeper and more damning crime was yet to be unveiled. And lo, the result! The fountains of kindness have dried kindness has been transformed into gall and wormwood. Truly, "earth has no rage like

Instead, therefore, of plunging the Government into anarchy by this last desperate expedient of treason, the conspirators and perpetrators of this terrible murder of the Head of the nation, have reunited those who had been drifting off upon the current of pacification by a firmer bond, and by a more solemn determination than ever to punish treason and traitors according to their deserts, to crush the last vistage of rebellion and to cut the last link of Slavery. Verily God's ways are not as our ways, for in His hands the instruments of evil are made instruments of good. - Baltimore American.

The Opinion of Judge Douglas of Abraham Lincoln.

equal truth, that no one possessed a more the man they say he is, and did he realiy deliver those speeches in '58? "Sir," more. I never met a better debator in the We see by the last number of the Philadelsimilar anecdote.

"I can never forget," says Occasional "and have often narrated an incident which took place in New York, when Judge Douglas became a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and when he was opposed by the Republicans and by the whole force o the Buchanan Administration. It was in the spring of 1858 when I called on the was preparing for his canvass with great zeal, and knew that he had a hard struggle before him. The intelligence had just reached him that his Republican competitor would be Abraham Lincoln. While realizing that this fact only added to his own doubts of the result, he seemed to be flatter ed that his opponents had put forward their best man. Holding Mr. Lincoln's wellknown, and, for a long time, much-abused, but not the less prophetic, speech in his hand—that speech in which he shocked the ened capture by surrendering to the people slave-despots by declaring that the nation whom he has outraged, and, throwing him must be 'all free or all slave' - with this re- self upon their magnanimity, await with markable production in his hand, he pro- dignity whatever verdict the proper authori ceeded to pay a high tribute to Mr. Lincoln.

He said he was the leading mind of his par
ties may pronounce. This would be the true done hitherto. The rebellion is already sublican form of Government; that it will
course of a penitent criminal, and the one stantially crushed. The war, to all intents show that the assassination of our Chief ty, the most difficult man to meet and match which the promptings of a chastened conon the stump, and the most skillful and thoughtful statesman of his school.'

When Mr. Lincoln finished his inaugural address on the fourth of March, 1861, Judge

at himself, and looked better than we ever lows: canvass.

In the same letter, speaking of Andrew Johnson, the correspondent of the Press But here, upon this bank and shoal of time
We'd jump the life to come. But, in these Johnson, like his State, voted for Breckmakes a mistake when he says that "Mr. we still have judgment here; that we but Bell, and when the conservative portion of her masses, irrespective of party, were united on a Union platform in February, 1861, there was a net majority of sixty thousand .- Cin. Times .

Fry's Exemption List.

The journalists are making quite merry at the expense of Provost Marshal General Fry. Among others, the local editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, who has corresponded with that important functionary, received an answer which he has given to the public. Here it is:

Know all men, then, and women, that, according to the opinion of General Fry he following persons are not required to take up arms "against a sea of rebels, and, by opposing, end them"-that they are, in point of fact, exempt:

1. Women of all ages and complexions, when of the female persuasion. Very dead men, who can procure the

receipt of the undertaker. Those simply 'kilt' will be held to service. 3. Sound healthy men, who have within

he last week enlisted for three years, and gone to the front. All one year's men will be drafted and compelled to serve double.

4. Men born blind, on furnishing a medi ral certificate to the effect that their sight has been growing no better very fast ever Those having a single optic left whether the right or not, will be compelled to "go one eye on it.

5. Men with nary leg, if they can furnish evidence satisfactorily to establish the fact. Peg-legged men-that is men with a single eg-are subject to the draft. To such the Commissary General will serve out limbs of cork with their other rations—the cost to be deducted from the bounty money. No soldier will be allowed to retain a cork leg atter the expiration of his term of service.

6 Men born without arms, when it can he shown that they have not been engaged as teachers of penmanship or in cutting ou paper likenesses with their toes. Such will be taken into the service and detailed to act as assistant editors of newspapers to be established in captured rebel cities.

7. Men over three hundred and sixty-five years of age, when accompanied by their parents. Men under ten years of age will he received until the promulgation of an official bulletin, signed by the Provost Marshal General, to the effect that the various drum corps are full.

All other persons whatsoever will be held liable to service, and will take their chances, however slim.

From the Philadelphia Press.

What Will Become of Jefferson Davis. Among the unsolved problems which atract public atttention at this moment, one f the most interesting is the probable fate of the leaders of the rebellion, or more particularly of its late official head. A few weeks ago he wielded despotic authority over a vast district of country and millions of willing subjects. The march of our triumphant armies has day after day narrowed the confines of his dominion, until his emup, the impulses of generosity have been pire has been reduced to the dimensions of rudely checked, and the milk of human a dungeon. Whether the gold robbed by his last acts of despotism from reluctant banks will purchase a pathway to some for love to hatred turned," and many there be eign shore remains to be seen; that he will apply a portion of it to such a purpose, if he rejoicing; but so long as there is hope, uncan perceive any prospect of success, is very

Ill-fated modern revolutionists, and deposed monarchs, ordinarily seek safety in flight. But he will find it more difficult to secure an exodus than Louis Philippe, who, by simply donning a workman's blouse and assuming a plebeian name, easily eluded the vengeance of the infuriated Parisians, and ound refuge in the modern Patmos. Davis means. s even more closely environed than the fugitive Stuart, when he wandered for a time The Effect of President Lincoln's Death among the hidden recesses of his native mountains, until favoring chances enabled him to creep cautiously to the seaboard and ving his flight to sympathizing princes. Watched by the eager eyes of our mighty losts. his footsteps scanned by the scrutiniz-No man was better prepared to under-stand and appreciate Mr. Lincoln than he even gained an obscure port, compelled to ng gaze of inevitable "contrabands," and if Judge Douglas; and it might be added with run the gauntlet of our blockaders, the Secession chieftain may well wonder how and

dential campaign of 1860. Is he, we asked, so-called rebel has represented a cause sanc- and apprehension in the public mind. tified by such noble purposes that welcome hands have stretched forth to greet him in plied the little Giant, "he is all that and every country but his own. But an enemy of the rights of man, of the peace of na-Senate or on the stump. He is a match for tions, and of the welfare of the whole race, Davis, Benjamin and Wigfall put in one." will vainly turn for respect to peer or peasant. In any land he would be compelled phia Press, that "Occasional," its well to drag out a miserable existence, homeless and successful working. Our government is know Washington correspondent, relates a and friendless, despised for his failures, exe- of the people. They not only elect our rulers, crated for his successes. If he flee, it will but their spirit, their temper, their will perbe as Cain, the blood of his brother crying vade and control all the acts and all the behind him for vengeance, and like him, his measures of the government. Whoever dies,

If, animated by the barbaric spirit of ancient heroism, he can make one last desperate struggle and crown its failure, if no Judge, who was then staying, with Mrs. ter the "high Roman fashion, and making Douglas, at the St. Nicholas hotel. He death proud to take" him; or self-doomed, like Sardanapalus, choose a funeral pyre and boast that

"Time shall quench full many

he can also forestall the blow of his threat

spise-but, it may be, avoid the life

Which led to such a consummati

science should dictate. Our National Debt.

The New York Tribune, in rebuking the Douglas stood by his side. As he finished and turned from the immense throng in front, Douglas said, in an undertone: and underestimated the resources of the still at the head of our armies, and the act "Your fears were groundless, Lincoln, for country, quotes from Macauley, as to the of an assassin has so fired the loyal heart of John A. Stewart, Esq., New York.

you never spoke better in your life." Old feeling among the timid in England during the nation, that the samues can be accorded by ing her great war with the French. In it will not arise. The blow which has arous express feeling the feelings of the nation to-Abe's honest face lightened a little, and in another moment he was surrounded by groups of friends. Certainly, his delivery of the condition of things in England the inaugural address was excellent. He spoke in a commanding voice, was easy and at the time referred to, winds up as fol- their cause, nothing inciting them to new ex-

It is sufficient to say that the prophets of doubt the authenticity of his speeches against Douglas in the famous Senatorial erroneously imagined that the prophets of evil were under a double delusion. They erroneously imagined that there was an exact analogy between the case of an individual who is in debt to another individual and the case of a society which is in debt to a part of itself, and this analogy led them insystem of funding.

They were under an error not less serious touching the resources of the country. They made no allowance for the effect produced by the incessant progress of every experimental science, and by the ncessant efforts of every man to go on in life. They saw that the debt grew, and they forgot that other things grew as well as the

The New York Tribune then proceeds as his successor. -N. Y. Times.

Our case is precisely like that described by the great English historian. It is susceptible of the clearest proof.

1. That the great mass of the money bor rowed from our people and expended in carrying on the war still exists as property in the massacre at Fort Pillow, or the murder of Gen. McCook. * * Change has come

2. That the war has been carried out at a fits of the industrial pursuits of the coun-

3. That in every year of the war the balance of trade with all foreign countries has gent might have found personal safety, on been uniformly in favor of the United his own parole, in any part of the Union. States. 4 That in every year of the war the Loy-

al States have steadily augmented their ago, have appealed for peace and have obagricultural and industrial products and tained it on almost any terms consistent with that this augmentation is very nearly five-5. That now, just at the close of the war,

ble and of record, than at any previous time surrender of the rebel armies. Peace dein the history of the country. 6. That there is more realized wealth in our hands, more machinery of production,

more varied industry, more manufacturing

skill, more intelligence, more manhood more power than ever before. Yes! We Americans back our nationa debt as easy as any of our soldiers backed and cherished President. For the present his knapsack into Richmond. And when all else is lost sight of. That hand is recogwe get tired of carrying it we can lay it down as easily as he laid his knapsack down-lay it down by cash payment in the mean time we can fight in a dreadfully admonishing way, and do all the things that behoove the strongest, freest, bravest, "smartest" nation on the globe. That's just

what we can do. So pile your confidence and your money into your country's loan.

From the N. Y. Times

The Amendment Abolishing Slavery. We have received from a distinguished gentleman of this city the following extract from a letter received by him from a prominent citizen of North Carolina, formerly a slaveholder, and now a warm and zealous friend of the Union. It undoubtedly expresses the sentiment of the great body of the Union men of the Southern States:

upon the leading men of the country to urge the States to the adoption of the amendment and thereby to place beyond cavil the aboli tion of slavery. If they have any love for their Southern brethren, let them ratify the act of Congress, and destroy the lingering hope that many yet have of the perpetuation of slavery, and which is now preventing thousands from striving with manly hands and hearts for an honest and comfortable living. I am thoroughly overwhelmingly convinced by contact with the people, that they are ready and wishing for it. In fact, the act completed, will bring

on National Affairs.

The death of President Lincoln naturally excites universal and profound solicitude as to the immediate future of the country. He has been so marked a figure in the terrible them who would prefer to vote for them. events of the last four years, the action of the government in its contest with the rebellion has been so stamped by the impress of his personal character, and he had come to have so strong a hold upon the confidence thorough respect for his character and ability. We remember very well how highly be spoke of him at the outset of the Presidential campaign of 1860. Is he we select does, indeed, seem to have been needed to close the great work of pacification which he

had so well begun. Nevertheless, it is well to remember that the peculiar nature of our institutions makes it impossible that any one man should be absolutely indispensible to their preservation hand must be against every man's and every the people live, and the government lives man's hand against him. assassinated, all France would have been in revolution before twenty-four hours had passed away. President Lincoln's death, sudden friendly sword condemn him, by falling, af- and awful as it was-though it removes him in an instant from the most important and conspicuous position held by any living man, -does not interrupt for an instant the grand movement of our republican government. So far from exciting revolution, it only unites lesson taught the world of the stability of the whole people, more thoroughly than ever, in a common sentiment of devotion to that can be brought to bear upon it, will the country and of profound grief for the great calamity that has fallen upon it. All party rancor is hushed. Political strife has ceased. All men of all parties, feeling a common interest and a common grief, stand together in support of the nation and of the wheels of the Government are not stopped man thus suddenly charged with the execuion of the people's will.

tate the polic yof the government, as it has the most beneficial character to our Repub and purposes, is closed. There is nothing in Magistrate does not affect in the slightest the death of Mr. Lincoln which can raise degree the permanence of our institutions o new armies for the rebel service or inspire the regular administration of the laws; that new hopes for the rebel cause. No portion an event which would have shaken any oth of the Southern people will be stimulated by er country to the centre does not even stagit to renew the struggle. The same great | ger for a moment a Government like ours. Generals who have given our flag victory are

ertions on its behalf. In President Johnson, moreover, the country has a man of courage, of sound judgment and of a patriotism which has stood the test of the most terrible trials. His sympathies turning from the regiment in Italy, in which are with the poeple, and all his actions will they had been drafted, to their homes on be for their good. He will respond to their forlough. They had just money enough to sentiments and will execute their will. Nor be able to reach Kiagenfurt, and once there to endless mistakes about the effect of the will he be unmindful of the fact that the were utterly at a loss what to do; in a strange general line of policy which Abraham Lincoln was carrying out, when arrested by the murderer's blow, commanded the hearty and universal approbation of the great mass of at last resolved to beg. One said that he the American people. No man ever came could not begin, and the other offered to suddenly to power with a plainer path before him than that which lies before the new President. And no one need fear for a moby the death of President Lincoln or by the accession to power of Andrew Johnson as

Well Put.

The Chicago Post (Democratic) very forcimuch so, as the acts of Quantrell in Kansas, been so generous to them. upon the popular feelings during the last few days. Last Friday morning the people cost per annum less than the aggregate pro- were prepared to approve any act of amnes- coffee house, and dashed the money on the ty that executive clemency might offer. To- table before Georgey. day the people are prepared for no such measure. A week ago any repentant insur-To-day it would not be safe for him to try it. States and communities might, one week for the two beggared soldiers. security in the future; but what one week ago would have been deemed ample security for the future, will not satisfy the public tothere is less personal indebtedness, negotia- day. Peace is not now attainable upon the mands something more. The mangled from the popular vision the old pictures of says fraternal love and union beyond the Potomac, and to the eye that scans that horizon nothing appears but the hand of an assassin has life would end with the war long ago.

The may not have looked for it from the characteristic forms. S. Waller, &c., deff'ts. stained with the blood of a loved, admired nized as the hand of the rebellion; its bloody deed is recognized as the deed of that rebellion, and is not surprising that the popular heart demands that that hand hand were talking of an opposition. It was in last Kentucky, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door in the county of Frankfort, Ky., on the Fourth Monday in June, 1865—being the him, and were talking of an opposition. popular heart demands that that hand be vention to nominate another candidate; and ollowed with relentless purpose over every foot of soil which has nurtured, sheltered, harbored and maintained that position.

The New Rebel Means of Warfare.

Among the official documents found in the Rebel Capitol on the entry of our troops consent to disunion. The danger is, they into Richmond, was a bill offered in secret are misled. Let them known the truth, and session of the Rebel House of Representatives, January 30th, 1865, establishing a and careworn, and further on in the interpurchasers executing bond with approved security resident of the State of Kentucky. Said Secret Service Bureau, for the employment view I remarked on his appearance, saying of secret agents "either in the Confederate "You are wearing yourself out with hard States or within the enemy's lines, or in work." any foreign country," and authorizing its "but it isn't that-work never troubled me chief officer "to organize such a system for Things look badly, and I can't avoid anxie-THE APPLICATION OF NEW MEANS OF ty. Personally, I care nothing about a re-WARFARE APPROVED, and of secret election; but if our divisions defeat us I fear service agencies, as may tend best to secure for the country." When I suggested that the objects of the establishment of the bu- right must eventually triumph-that I had reau.

committed under their sanction

Plans of the French Union Sympathi-

The Paris correspondent of the New York

certainty and inactivity will reign olition of slavery, by the constitutional ratification of the States, will strengthen the Union cause in North Carolina and Virginia, the present battle-ground of the rebels. The gambler standing over the gaming-table watches the turn of the cards so long as he has one dollar invested; destroy the game, and he will cast about for a living by other and he will cast about for a living by other and the future political engagements of the United States, the natural ally of France, and we salute with joy a triumph which will have cost nothing to lib entry." 2. "In Mexico we deplore more than ever the blood shed for a foreign Prince, we deplore the violation of the national soverdeplore the violation of the national soverdeplore the violation of the national soverdeplore and being the Northern States of Antical Mexico were re-established the powers' purses. Marion Harland continues her shall be happy to see re-established. We shall be happy to see re-established the powers' purses. Marion Harland continues her shall be happy to see re-established. We shall be happy to see re-established the powers' purses. Marion Harland continues her story of "Poor Relations," and Mary W. Jander of "Poor Relation claimed from the start our sympathies for the recall of our troops.

These two amendments are probably too radical, and stand no chance of being adopted; but many members will vote against

An Act of Fiendish Cruelty.

The most diabolical act of the Rebel Gen Ewell before leaving Richmond was the ex plosion of the magazine, which was situated in the immediate vicinity of the Richmond almshouse, and against which it is said the citizens, backed up by John C. Breckinridge the Rebel Secretary of War, remonstrated but to no effect, as the General asserted that such were his orders.

The explosion took place at 5 o'clock in the morning, and involved a fearful loss of life. The inmates of the almshouse being unaware of his hellish design, were all quietly sleeping in their respective quarters at the time of the occurrence, and every one of them was instantly launched into eternity their bodies being mangled in a most shock ing manner. The houses in this locality were also shattered, so that not a pane of glass remains to be seen in any of them for a distance of several squares from the place where the explosion occurred.

Letter from Secretary McCulloch

The following extract from a private let ter from Secretary McCulloch will be read with interest There is no doubt that the our government under the severest blows work greatly to our advantage:

WASHINGTON, April 16. My DEAR SIR: You will perceive that th new administration is inaugurated, and the is, that this great national calamity wil The current of events will continue to dic- teach to the world a lesson which will be o

Very truly, yours, H. McCULLOCH.

To say that he is hated in Hungary is to the oppressor, is poured forth on the man to whom they entrusted all, and who betrayed them.

currence which happened in Kiagenfurt. Two honveds-common soldiers-were retown, stripped of every thing, and without any means of raising money. Though it sorely offended their Hungarian pride, they commence by trying in a coffee-house near

President. And no one need fear for a moment that the rebellion is to gain anything gave him several zwanzigers. Surprised at such overflowing generosity, he went and showed his gains to his comrade, and told him to go in and try; for if he had as good luck, their begging would be at an end. The other went in, and came out soon, joyful, with his zwanzigers. They were countbly remarks:-"The assassination of Mr. ing their gains, when a waiter happening to Lincoln was a part of the rebellion, just as step out, asked them if they knew who had "No," they said.

"That is Georgey, the Hungarian gener-

Both the soldiers rose up, strode into the

"Scoundrel! we would rather die of hunger than take a kreutzer from you!" and hen left the coffee house.

The affair was soon noised about in the otel, and a handsome purse was made up

Recollection of President Lincoln.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal gives an account of a conversation with the late President, from which it appears that he had a presentiment that he should not corpse of a murdered President shuts out survive the close of the war. The writer

He may not have looked for it from the He told me "that he was certain he should universal gloom was among the people. Many in the North supposed an honorable peace attainable. Mr. Lincoln knew it was not-that any peace at that time would be only disunion. Speaking of it, he said :-"I have faith in the people; they will not "I can't work less," he answered

never despaired of the result, he said: "Neith-Arson and murder are among the "new er have I, but I may not live to see it. I means of warfare" adopted, and every mem- feel a presentiment that I shall not outlast ber of the Rebel Government should be the rebellion. When it is over my work held to strict account for the fearful crimes will be done."

Goodey's Lady's Book for May is on our table. The number is as lively and beautiful as this most beautiful of months. It The Paris correspondent of the New York
Times writes:

The Opposition in the House of Deputies propose, among others, the two following amendments to the address: 1. "We have proclaimed from the start our sympathies for the delight the even of the foir readers and Stocking Yarns. We have these goods always are all stocking Yarns. to delight the eyes of the fair readers, and

> had thrown away his gun and accoutre ments, and alone in the woods, he sat down and commenced thinking—the first chance he had for such a thing! Rolling up his sleeves, and looking at his legs and general sleeves, and looking at his legs and general sleeves. physique, he thus gave vent to his "phe-links:" "I am whipped, badly whipped, and somewhat demoralized; but no man can say that I am scattered."-Augusta Sentinel.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TO-NIC .- We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dys pepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O June 27, 1864-336-tw&wly.

Take Notice!!

HAVE just received a new importation paper hangings and window shades, coming many beautiful patterns, at Barstow's old stand on Market street, opposite State Capitol.
R. B. JILLSON.
Frankfort, April 7, 1865-1m*.



URES Coughs. Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleassant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally. generally. May 25, 1864 w&twly-325.

300 COPIES. STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.

LATEST EDITION,

ssor, is poured forth on the man hey entrusted all, and who betray-We give one instance in an oc-last Edition. Feb. 7. 1865-3m



ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence. SANFORD GOINS.

April 21, 1865-tf.

NOTICE.

HERE will be a meeting of the members of the Kentucky Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday, May 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect officers and transact uch other business as may come before the meet-ng. By order of the members. April 21, td.

PUBLIC SALE!

Valuable Stock to be Sold

State of Kentucky, Franklin Circuit Court: I. P. Fisher, plan'tff.

In Equity. BY virtue of the judgment of the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin, State of

represented by Certificate No. 586.

100 shares of stock in the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company, represented by

Pertificate No. 829.
Also, 21/2 shares of LaCrescent stock, represented by Certificates No's 73 and 74 of share No. 10; Certificates No's 25 and 26 of share No. 2; Certificates No's 29, 30, 31 and 32, of shares No ; and Certificates No's 114 and 115, of share No.

The sale will be to the highest and best bidbond or bonds to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of replevin bonds. G. W. GWIN, Com'r.

***New York Journal of Commerce, Jr., and Chicago Tribune, publish two weeks in daily, and send bill to this office by the 1st day of June, with copy of daily containing advertise-

Frankfort, April 21-tds.

NEW ALBANY. WOOLLEN MILLS.

State St., near the River,

New Albany, Ind.

Stocking Yarns. We have these goods always on

JOHN MASON BROWN.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.

WM. R. COX & CO., CINCINNATI, O

DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS. VARNISHES,

BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, And a general assortment of PAINTERS' MATERIAL. Being old and experienced House and Sign Painters we are prepared to furnish full directions

as to the mixing and applying of Paints and Varnishes, and upon what work to be apply-No. 173 Race Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

April 18-1m*. DIVIDEND NOTICES. THE following Dividends have been declared payable April, 29, to Shareholders of record April 22, 1865:

Briggs Gold Company,

Tenth Dividend. Three Dollars per Share. McKinley Oil Company,

Seventh Dividend Four per Cent.

Clifton Petroleum Company, Third Dividend One and a half per Cent. Fountain Petroleum Company,

Third Dividend Three per Cent. Devon Oil Company, First Dividend Three per Cent.

Loomis Oil Company,

First Dividend Three per Cent. Transfer Books closed from April 22, to 30. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer. No. 81 John-st., New York.

April 25-1w.

Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, April 21, 1865.

In view of the sad calamity which has fallen upon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a Merciful God, and pray Him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great crime, be forgiven, and we purged from our iniquity, and be again restored to His favor, and to peace and unity amongst ourselves.

For this purpose, Thursday, the 25th day of May, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are invoked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour of service, attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humiliation before God, and prayer for His forgiving mercy and sustaining grace, in this our day of affliction.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, April 26, 1865.

The President of the United States having appointed Thursday, the 25th of May, as a day for national humiliation and prayer, it is deemed appropriate that the 4th of May, fixed for that purpose by my Proclamation, be changed to the day fixed by the Proclamation of the President. Let it be so obser-THOS. E BRAMLETTE.

Review of News.

The furneral cortege of our late President is moving on slowly towards Springfield. The reception of the remains at Philadelphia and New York and Albany was grand lamented dead. On the route, upon the farms and at the villages and towns, crowds were waiting the passing of the funeral train, and signs of deep, heart-felt grief were every where exhibited. In his life the President and the people were united in love for one another, and in his death they are not separated. So far his remains have passed resting place. The nation mourns a Father's this view of the matter. loss. The funeral cortege left Albany for the West on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Surgeon General reports that Secretary Seward is much better. He rode out on Wednesday and was benefited by it. His son is better and is gaining rapidly.

A despatch has been received at Washington from Gen. Grant at Raleigh. He says, "I reached here this morning and de livered to Gen. Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston." Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and informing him that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between military commanders. We may now look for the surrender of Johnston.

The rage of Gen. Sherman's troops on hearing of the murder of President Lincol was unbounded. Deep grief prevailed throughout the army. It was feared that they would destroy the city of Raleigh, but by the strictest vigilance it was saved.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Raleigh, N C., says that during the interview between Generals Sherman and Johnston, John C. Breckinridge, who was present "was morose and reticent. He showed plainly how deep was his humiliation. He conversed, however, with those who addressed him, and to Gen. Sherman in a discussion as to the slavery question, made this remarkable confession: 'The discussion of the slavery question 18 at an end. The Amendment to the Constitution forever forlidding slavery is perfectly fair, and will be accepted in that spirit by the people of the South."

News of the fall of Richmond have reached England and created intense excitement there. It arrived too late, however, to admit of papers commenting on it before the sailing of the steamer. They seem to view it. though, as the end of the Confederacy. The rebel loan declined 6 per cent., closing at 23 them?

General Pickett, who caused the execution of twenty-eight loyal North Carolinians, for the crime of having enlisted in the Union army, and who were captured at Plymouth last summer, is one of the officers embraced in Grant's unconditional pardon. Pickett himself deserted to the Rebel cause without the formality of having resigned his commission in the Federal service. It will be a pity if he escapes the hal-

A National Fast Day.

It will be seen by the Governor's proclama. tion that the day of fasting and prayer apwith the blessing of Him in whose hands subject to the penalties attached to runaways we are. Let all our people observe the day and free blacks. And while slave laws stand, solemnly and heartily.

Gen. Sherman's Blunder.

The country is a unit in its condemnation of the treaty entered into between Generals Governor in his wisdom and unblinded by Sherman and Johnston. It is not only condemned as an assumption of authority by the best remedy. The Constitutional Amend Gen. Sherman which he had no power to ment provides such a remedy,—as the Govassume, but also, and chiefly, as a proposal ernor says, "It is the most direct, practical of terms to the Southern Confederacy which and legitimate mode now left to us, to esthe Government will never allow. When cape the present and impending evils of an Gen. Lee wished to negotiate with Lieut. Gen. Grant on the subject of peace, General and a suspension of production." If Kentucky Grant promptly informed him that his power was merely of a military character and perity in the future is assured, and hence he could treat with him only as to the surrender of his army. And he did not for a was passing between the two Generals. Gen. Sherman, with this example before him, a subordinate to Gen. Grant, suspended nostilities and entered into a Peace Convention with Johnston and the traitor Breckinridge, not looking to a surrender of the army but to a final settlement of the difficulties of the nation. It is Gen. Sherman's first blunder and, we believe, one innocent in his intention-but it is a terrible one, working, in the best view of it, to the advantage of were both within our power; now they will undoubtedly escape. Howell Cobb and Gen. G. W. Smith and others were taken by Gen. Wilson at Macon, but by the terms of Sherman's treaty he was obliged to release them. They too will escape. The terms agreed on could not be allowed

by the Government. The Contederacy is virtually recognized. Traitors, who for many years have conspired against our Governmed every conceivable form of wickedness quires and then act accordingly. that iniquity could devise-traitors who have conceived and wrought out all this are all to be pardoned finally and fully And not only so, but they are to be invested with all the rights once theirs before they engaged in their treasonable work. The United States Congress is again thrown open and solemn, the people of those great cities to them and they may take their seats there all uniting to do honor to the memory of the to again insult the American people with their treasonable talk. Jefferson Davis may occupy that chair which he has thought to make vacant by the assassina tion of President Lincoln. And he may In view of the assassination of our late Cabinet of traitors that served him in Richmond, thus verifying the Southern prediction of subduing the North and holding the through crowds of weeping friends, and so Capital of the nation. The fifth and sixth will it be till they are deposited in their last terms of the treaty clearly bear us out in

> States still retain their authority and the citizens are to be subjected to them. Among these are those disfranchising Union men, making it a felony for Southern merchants to pay their Northern debts, and such like Again the legitimacy of conflicting State Governments is to be submitted to the Supreme Court. To say nothing of Missouri, Tennessee, Maryland and Western Virginia, what will Kentucky say to that? Gov-Bramlette and the traitor usurper Hawes Mississippi, and so on.' are put on the same footing. The patriot who has fought for his Country and State South in the same attitude in this rebellion, and been rewarded by the people with the and holds that the objection on the part of Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth, the rebel States to Mr. Seward is as valid and Brevet Brig. Gen., and S. O. U. S. Troops. and who as Governor is strengthening the as much to be respected, as is the objection lovalty of the State and so advancing her of the loyal States to admitting the archclaims against those of the miserable traitor struction, to the full rights and privileges of made Governor by Bragg's army. Can a citizenship. Its views are disloyal in the ex Kentuckian allow that? The question is treme, and most untimely, coming as they almost an insult.

trials and sacrifices of the past four years for home-treason has passed. vain all the precious blood that has been spilt-vain the patient enduring of our starved and suffering prisoners-vain the martyr death of the noble patriot Lincoln-ter- New York Times, comes news of the death rible has been the crime of the Union in its of the ablest and most intelligent friend of peace; here are the terms .- "They can at dered greater service to the cause of liberty. any moment have peace simply by laying at home or abroad, than the leader of the down their arms and submitting to the na- Free-trade party of Great Britain. His loss tional authority under the Constitution." to his countrymen will become more appre-What lover of his country can ask more for ciable in years hereafter than it is to-day.

Governor Bramlette's Letter.

bin and Gov. Bramlette. It should be read out the world, his entire freedom from the the Governor cannot be disputed, and the cherished. wisdom of his views is as clear as their truth. We know that by the opposition the idea National Union Congressional Conventhat because slavery is effete and burdensome therefore measures should be taken for dead, if it is effete, why take any measures 1865, (County Court day) at 3 o'clock P. M. pointed by him, the 4th day of May, has in the matter? we are asked. Slavery is for the purpose of nominating a candidate been changed to correspond with the date of dead. The rebellion has set its seal upon its for Congress, and providing for the thorough the day fixed by President Johnson. This tomb. No angel will ever roll away the organization of the party for the coming canis as it should be. A whole people bowing stone. There is for it no resurrection. In vass. before God in acknowledgment of his hand the mean time the institution is recognized. The Union men in each county of the disin the nation's bereavement, and confessing by the State, its slave laws stand in full trict are earnestly requested to hold county the great sin which has aimed at the destructione, and while such is the case free labor meetings and appoint delegates to this Contion of the country, looking for forgiveness of can not be had. Of course the negro will not vention, as we wish a full attendance, and a all offences which have caused His wrath to work in slavery when at any moment he may fair expression of the wishes of the National burn against us, will certainly be attended be free, and as free he will not work while Union men of the District.

the State must suffer in all its interests. Our prejudice, sees this and therefore counsels interregnum in labor, a dearth in industry, will give her voice to this measure her prosforth her loyalty will stand undoubted.

The Legislature at its coming session in noment suspend hostilities, even while the May should come up manfully to this work. correspondence on the subject of surrender The great objection urged in the State against the Amendment is that it is an unwarranted interference with the affairs of the Slave States. Waiving this consideration-though it is, in our view, no interference whatever-is the objection a manly one or one worthy the minds of statesmen? The question now is, not as to Northern interference, or to the evil working of its persistent Abolitionism, but as to what the interests of Kentucky and the Union require. Our Legislators should take a higher stand-point Southern traitors. Davis and Breckinridge than mere prejudice and habit-as patriots and statesmen they should act. That Kentucky requires the removal of slavery must be evident to all. If the Legislature will sanction the Amendment to the Constitution they will well serve the State and it will bless them for it. If they refuse it, it is only on the ground of Northern interference and, to use a homely phrase, they will be 'biting off their nose to spite their face.' We do most earnestly hope that the Legislament, and who, four years ago, commenced ture will calmly consider this vital subject in the rebellion against its authority which has the light of existing facts and "accept the deluged the land with blood and filled it logic of events." They should consider what with mourning, into which has been cram- the welfare of this State and the Union re-

The New York World gravely propos es that in case Mr. Seward survives the injuries which he received in the late murderous attack made upon him, he should be removed from the Cabinet. The reason given is that he is especially obnoxious to Southern rebels. How they hate him is evident to all by the attempted assassination. But as they have failed to remove him, the World requires that the Government should obey their will and put him out of the position he has so well held, and so highly honored. fensive and should be met with the scorn and indignity it merits. It is, in effect, an approval of the murder of Mr. Lincoln and World wept over the cruel death of our be-But further, the laws in the Confederate loved President, but they were crocodile profuse, but they were only lip deep.

Here is its main argument for Mr. Sew. ard's removal:

"The South would feel much the same kind of repugnance to coming back with Mr. Seward in that position, that we of the North would to receiving the States back with Toombs for Governor of Georgia; Mason Governor of Virginia, Slidell of Louisiana, Jeff. Davis of

The World thus places the North and the prosperity and usefulness, is to plead his traitors who have been working for their dedo in this dark hour of the nation's mourn- labor cannot be regained in Kentucky ex-There are other vital objections to the ing over the death of its Chief Magistrateterms proposed, one main one being that no a death cruelly brought about by these very security is asked or given for the future. men whom the World thus places side by But we have not space now to dwell upon side with the patriots, Lincoln and Seward. them. If such terms were allowed in the The hissing of the Copperhead is not yet manner proposed, vain have been all the hushed. But it had better beware. The day

THE DEATH OF RICHARD COBDEN. - At the moment of our great domestic loss says the up; whether rightfully or wrongfully long struggle. But they will not be grant- our country abroad, Richard Cobden. Few and unity. This revolution cannot go backed. The South may at any moment have English statesmen, living or dead, have ren- wards. As men of prudence and patriotism. Much of the seed he sowed, as a social and political reformer, will spring up and bear It is with much pleasure that we publish worth, his large and enlightened views, his to-day the correspondence between Gen. Bris- catholic sympathies with progress throughwith earnest attention, and the facts enun- insular prejudices which mark so large a prospect of growing better until the revoluciated and commented on and the views proportion of his countrymen, gave him a broached be carefully considered by all our claim upon the regard of the American peoreaders. The truth of every word written by ple which will cause his memory to be long rassing to industry and deleterious to pros

tion.

The National Union Party of this (the its removal is objected to. But it is met, not 7th) Congressional District, are hereby rewith fair, manly discussion, but by sneers quested to meet in Convention in the city and ad captandum argument. If slavery is of Lexington on Monday, May the Sth,

JOHN B. WILGUS, labor being degraded, the white laborer will tee for the 7th District.

not expose himself to the degradation. So SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY destiny of this loved Commonwealth.

Important Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF ORGANIZATION U. S. TROOPS,

Louisville Ky., April 20.

To His Excellency, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor of Kentucky : SIR: I write to call your attention to the

disturbed condition of labor in Kentuckythe confusion produced by the nominal free dom of slaves, and the evils growing out of such freedom, while unsanctioned by State Legislation. The master can no longer hold his slaves, or depend on their labor for a single day, so that producers cannot calculate their crops or pursue agriculture with any degree of certainty. Having become restless and dissatisfied, the slaves leave their homes. and setting their faces toward Louisville, journey for days over long miles to these Headquarters, as the Mecca where freedom may be found, when that freedom should reach them in their homes, and they not be forced to become outcasts and wanderers in order to enjoy it. Our cities and towns throughout the State are crowded to excess with these refugees from labor, and hundreds are daily arriving to swell the throng. The people unable to feed the large sur-

plus population suddenly thrown upon them want and suffering has already begun, and demoralization and crime will follow as nat ural consequences. The government, our ministers and the christian people are doing all they can, but it is not in their power wholly to meet the public wants in this re-It is for you, Governor, and your legislature to obviate the arising evils by at once passing the constitutional amendment and placing the State on a new basis.

The moment you do this, you will quiet the minds of the negroes, those who have left will return, and those still at home wil remain to till the soil, now so much in need of their labor Slavery is at an end, and why deny it, or by withholding proper State Legislation seek to retain longer the shadow o an institution that was always worthless?

Negro enlistment has bankrupted slavery in Kentucky, over 22,000 of the most valuable slaves having already gone into service while the few thousands left are being rapid ly gathered up by recruiting officers and put into the army. Even old men and boys are found to be fit for duty in invalid regiments, and are taken. From seventy to one hundred enlist daily, freeing under the law of March 2d, 1865, an average of five wo men and children per man. Thus from 300 to 500 black people are daily made free through the instrumentality of the army How long can Kentucky stand such a draft upon her slave population? To what purpose is it for the Legislature to refuse to act when the result is only a question of time? Kentucky needs what black labor she has lest to till her soil, and her slaves can now call around him in Washington the same President, and the dastardly attack on the be of more service to the nation in the corn Secretary of State, such advice is highly of- fields than the army; but if she will not free them at home, then the army must absorb them; and if Kentucky suffers it is her own

While in a state of transition the present of the attempt on Mr. Seward's life. The disturbed relations of capital and labor must continue, but by freeing the slaves at one blow and getting at the bottom of the question it would end; your people could then tears it shed-its lamentations were most proceed to reorganize labor upon a new basis. Clearly it is the intention and policy of this Government to make every black per son in it free, securing to every one their own body and their own labor, and the sooner Kentucky makes up her mind to accept the new order of things and to establish labor upon a free paid basis, the better it will be

I earnestly commend this subject to your consideration, hoping that your wisdom will devise speedily some means to remedy the Statutes, including those of the winter Session evils I have mentioned.

I am Sir, with sentiments of Respect and esteem, Your ob't serv't JAS S. BRIBIN FRANKFORT, KY., April 22.

GENERAL: Your communication of the its publication will be given. 20th inst. did not reach me until the evening

I concur with you in the opinion that a prosperous and healthy system of regulated cept upon a free basis. The result of rebelion has been to withdraw from slave labor all protection, and to destroy the power to protect it. The effect of rebellion been to revolutionize the popular judgment upon the subject of slavery, and fix upon it the inexorable decree of "extermination. Were all the legitimate powers of the Government now exerted to foster into vigor, instead of to destroy, it may well be question ed whether this would succeed in building i needless now to inquire. Slavery is regarded by the masses as the fruitful source of all our woes, and as inimical to our future peace we must accept the logic of events and recognize exisiting facts That slavery must end, I accept as one of the facts ordained by this revolution, wrought out by rebellion That it should end as speedily as possible, s a corollary which a practical wisdom and prudent common sense must deduce from the demonstration of our experiences. whole labor system is broken up and utterfruit in the future. With us his eminent ly demoralized. Slavery has become an incubus upon our energies; a burden to our advancement, and a negative to our prosperity. There is no hope of improvement under the present regime, nor the slightest tion has been fully accomplished in universal emancipation. The transition period from slave to free labor must ever be embar perity. It is, therefore, in my judgment, the requirement of wisdom and of a prudent regard to our best interests and highest prosperity, as well as the mandate of an exalted patriotism, that we should conform as a real state.

The saddle, and trots well in namess. I will give \$50 reward for the apprehension of the thief, and \$50 for the recovery of the horse. Address care Drawer No. 126, Louisville, Ky.

April 28-4t. natriotism, that we should conform, as readly and speedily as practicable, to this decree of the revolution-foreordained by reellion-and now sealed with the unaltera ble judgment of the American people. Th scholium which I deduce from the logic of events is, that the proposed amendment to the Constitution is the most direct, practical and legitimate mode now left to us, to escape the present and impending evils of an

In accepting these facts and thus acting pon them, we have to give up what was to us valued at many millions of dollars, and to overcome the educated habits and prejudices fostered by our country. No easy task this! But Kentuckians have ever been equal to the occasion, and will not now fall below the measure of their fame, nor shrink from making those sacrifices which the peace and Chairman Congressional District Commit- unity of their Government demand of their patriotism, and thus seal forever the lofty

interregnum in labor, a dearth in industry.

and a suspension of production.

its and prejudices, and surrender to the pubcontributed during our struggle to maintain our national life-will give Kentucky on the historic page a just precedence in the ranks of the loyal and patriotic States. The emancipation of slaves costs our Northern brethren no sacrifice of interest, no immolation of habits, no conquest of prejudices convenience or loss whatever.

This contribution of our life-trained hab-

no disturbance of social relations, no break ng up of economical arrangements, no ineasily make the sacrifice, for they expend nothing. But to us it is the loss of many millions of dollars, the surrender of the trained habits and prejudices of a life, and ncurs the perils, inconveniences and losses, which ever result from the sudden breaking up of long and peacefully established social and economical relations and interests. We have been much abused because we could not see that the existence of our Government de-pended upon either the continuance or discon-trust, first lien of record, on real inuance of slavery. Yet we have attested our devotion to the Government of the Union by furnishing more than our due proportion of soldiers to defend and maintain

With us, in Kentucky, the negro has neve een a cause nor an object of strife. The preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Government, has been and is the nainspring of our action, the substance of our loyal hopes, and the support of our patriotism. Though others were unwilling to have the Union without slavery, or the Union with slavery, we have ever been for the Un on with or without slavery, and for maintain ng the Government over an unbroken Unon, cost what it might. This has been our loyal purpose throughout this struggle Instead of abuse from those who make no sacrifices, we deserve respect and confidence for what we have done and for what we have borue. Those who direct the powers of our Government, should bear in mind that their mission is not to destroy slavery—for that is an accomplished fact—but to preserve and restore the Government of the Union. The hand should be gentle and assisting, which is laid upon the habits and prejudices of a loyal people-not heavy and coercive. Our prejudices may be detached with a gentle hand without pain or injury; but if torn asunder with a rude hand, it will lacerate he popular mind, and pain the public heart,

without benefiting freedom. For the sake of the peaceful and kindly relations of our country, it is to be hoped that our brethren of the Northern States may more generally understand and better appreciate these facts. I am of those whose unfaltering faith is "that all things work to gether for good" to those who love our country, and who dare maintain our Government at any peril and with every sacri fice. But those who demand most are not those who usually make the readiest sacrifices for their country's good.

I am, General, Yours respectfully, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

We are under obligations to Hon. L W. Powell for several very valuable official and public documents. He has our thanks for his kind remembrance of us. We are also grateful to Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman for the important documents with which he has furnished us.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of

GRAND FENIAN BALL.

The Brotherhood of Frankfort will give their FIRST ANNUAL BALL, at the CAPITAL HOTEL, Wednesday Evening May 3, 1865. Saxton's Band, of Lexington, will be in attendance. Supper will be served at 12 o'clock, precisely, at which time a Flag will be presented to the Brotherhood by the Ladies of Frankfort. After supper the Ball will be continued. Tickets are limited, and can only be procured by application to P. Joyce, Cornelius, McAuliff, and John Halv three of the managers.

Every thing which can ald enjoyment to the ccasion will be done by the managers, and also by the gentlemanly proprietor of the Capital Ho el, and we doubt not this first Ball of the Fen an Brotherhood will long be remembered with pleasure by all who may engage in its festivities.

Codes of Practice of Kentucky

In course of preparation and soon to be published, a new edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice of Kentucky, to embrace all the amendments to the codes enacted by the Legislature since their adoption, with notes of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and of the Courts of New York and Ohio construing the Codes. H. MYERS, Esq., of the Covington Bar, is preparing this work. Due notice will be given of its publication.

En \$100 Reward. STOLEN-On Tuesday night, April 4, from my farm, near Beard's Staton, a light iron gray HORSE, fully 16 hands high, 7 years old, and left eye a little dim—racks and paces under the saddle, and trots well in harness.

PILES! ASURECURE

VERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landram, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ask or

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy May 25, 1864-w&twly-825.

lic peace of many millions of property—in excess of what any other loyal State has ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved &d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock The amount of capital stock paid up .\$ 100,000 00 70,000 00

ASSETS.

estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule..... 189.045 15 Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real es-

200,145 15 Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 174,820 23 Loans on undoubted personal secu-9,425 69 days notice, approved personal security 18,900 00 Premiums due on Policies in hands

11,100 00

1.604 45

5,998 46

4,425 80

40,412 85

of Agents and others awaiting returns 17,855 49 Amounts due from Agents not included in above. Cash on deposite in Banks and in Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home

1,814 09 411 00 Revenue stamps ... Total amount of all assets of the-Company, except future premiums .3 430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies..... Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or notes due the Company to reduce them to present value.....

Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000. No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,

STATE OF MISSOURI. CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, ecretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal pertion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in dividual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life

InsuranceCompany.
(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President. (Signed) WM. T. SELEY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersign. ed Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county .--- In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutal Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankstatements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of in urance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the state ments above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written. W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-A. G. HODGES. Agent. Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865-8w-329.



UST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction. sfaction. Feb. 24, 1865-4m. S. C. BULL

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

OFFICE-West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO. PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-Daviess, and the Control of the Cont

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

RACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN. HARLAN & HARLAN.

Attorneys at Law. FRANKFORT, KY.

VILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference t March 16, 1863—tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

VILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op dosite Commonwealth Printing Office. E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—Frankfort and Danville. .
Sept. 14, 1863-by.



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES. WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample,

We have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced in curable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced in curable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced in curable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced in curable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced in curable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced in curable by their physicians and Dysentery.

We have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced in curable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; If you suffer with Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

To City Subscribers and their pessounce of the ERE introduced into this community by



We have also concluded to manufacture and WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and

We are also prepared to offer special induce-ments to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every eription of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 6, St. Olair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 26, 1863-w&twlv.

L. WEITZEL.

V. BERBERICH. WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work te give settification, both as to its avacuity at the satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan

Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th Tally 1864 and is now a fugitive and going at July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garraed county, within one year from the date IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF.

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth: THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Gegernor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complex-ion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish. July 24, 1864-3m-348.

J. R. GRUNDY

WHOLESALE GROCER AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT 205 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 20.-6m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

HEREAS, it has been made known to mo that one GEORGE W. McKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred And FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO.
W. McKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of
Mercer county, within one year from the date

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frank ort this, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and L. S. n the 72d year of the Commonwealth THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. Feb. 29, 1864-w&tw3m.

Kentucky Central Railroad SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Ken tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-western Cities and Towns. But one change of

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M. Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE

ARRIVE

Nicholasville.11:40 A. M. Covington6:00 P. M.
Lexington12:30 P. M. Chicago9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati......7:00 P. M. St. Louis.....10:46 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the
Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time
for Supper at Cincinnati.
The Morning Train arrives at Covington at The Morning Train arrives at Covington at

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 r. m. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapelis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-tf

FLUX! STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!

entery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable year. medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 May 25, 1864-w&tw1y-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS Patented October 13, 1863.



Orange, Pink,

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Childrens' Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Vari-

For further information in Dyeing, and giving perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted o dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) surchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS,

260 Broadway, Boston. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

H. SAMUEL, CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office. F you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooned, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP. Feb. 8, 1860.

NOTICE.

To the Citizens of Frankfort. AVING engaged the services of an excellent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your doors every morning, fresh light bread hot from the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply, which will be furnished any hour at Pierson's cld stand, on St. Clair street, one door below Express Office.

A. J. GRAHAM. March 24, 1865-2w.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NATIONAL UNIONIST.

Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardem advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each

The publication will be commenced in as sho a time as the necessary preparation can be made.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis. TERMS-Semi-weekly, per yoar, in advance, \$4 06

Weekly, per year, in advance...... Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS, Lexington Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

A DAILY NEWSPAPER To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon ditional Union Men.

ditional Union Men.

ROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper. Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of ed it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic

in its proportions, we woul have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-es-tablish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in

To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advancd, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one

431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Western Presbyterian,

DANVILLE, KENTUCKY. The WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious pa-per, under the editorial control of the Rev. Ep-ward P. Humphrey and the Rev. Stephen YERKES. It is proposed to produce an old-fash-ioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald. The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict alegiance to the Presbyterian Church in the Uni ed States, and to the Nation in the through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted, as its first and highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian Church,—its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unwavering adherence to its General Assembly and to its tions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel.
It is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for the people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the ife of the nation cannot be saved. This sentiment will be freely uttered to the extent proper to the religious press, while political controver-sy and discussion will be left to the secular pa-

pers.
A digest of religious intelligence, a of general news for the benefit of those who may see no other paper, literary and scientific no-tices, a column for the children, the Bible Class and the Sunday School, and a corner for the

Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the urgent solicitation of their brethren-ministers and ruling elders, from uarious parts of the State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its columns. They now call upon all who approve the object to give a wide circulation to the paper.

TERMS—Three dollars a year, if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the printing office can be fitted up-not later, it is hoped, than the 20th of January, 1865. Lists of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of Address, WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN, January.

Commissioner's Notice.

H. M. Bedford, assignee of Thos. L. Petty, Z. Petty, and John Petty, Plaintiff,

Thos. L. Petty, and others, Defendants. Petition in Equity.

PY order of the Court at the February Term 1865, the cause has been referred to me to receive proof and audit the debts against Thos. L. Petty. Zach. Petty, and John Petty. Creditors will file their claims with me at least twenty days before the June Term, 1865, proven as is required. by law in case of claims against the estate of deceased persons.
G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.

Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys. March 28-swJel.

Statement of the Condition



ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, 'an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies,' approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ÆTNA IN-SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

ASSETS.

Real Estate unincumbered,. Cash on hand and in Bank, Cash in the hands of Ag'ts Mortgage Bonds, 7 per ct., semi-annual interest,..... Michigan Central R. R. Co., M'tgage Bonds, 8 per ct.,

and is paid up.

semi-annual interest,..... Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 pr. ct. semi-annual interest,..... Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual

(2d Mort.) M'tgage B'ds, per cent., semi-annual P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual inter st,.....

inter st,...

Buffalo, New York & Erie
R. R. Second Mortgage
Bonds, 7 per cent. semiannual interest,...

Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct.,
semi-annual interest,... 38,000 N. Y. Central Railroad Co. Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest,...... Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,

50,000 57,000 00

3,000

3,240 00

22,239 50

33,600 00

1,800 00

11,500 00

15,000 0

44,000

20,000

10,000

10,000

40.000

20,000

10,000 10,600 00 Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, semi-annual interest,.....
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct.,
semi-annual interest,.....
Wayne County, Michigan, 50,000 52,500 00

25,000 25,000 00 25,000 27,500 00 Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water,) 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,..... nual interest,...

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6
per ct. semi-annual int,...

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per
cent., semi-annual int,...

Hartford City Scrip, 6 p'r ct,
semi-annual interest,.....

Town of Hartford Bonds 38,000 41,420 00

60,000 65,400 00 ₹ 75.000 81.750 00 1874, 5 per cent., semi-an-nual interest,...... United States Coupon Bonds 196,000 196,000 00

1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.. United States [5-20s.] Cou-pon Bonds 1882, 6 per ct., 169,000 172,380 00 semi-annual interest,... Connecticut State Script, 6

200,000 200,000 00 ct., semi-annual interest, R. I. State Stock, 6 per 50,000 52,500 00 ct., semi-annual interest, Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent. 50,000 50,000 00 semi-annual interest... 100,000 110,000 00 Ky. State Stock, 6 per ct., 10,000 11,000 00 semi-anuual interest, Michigan State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest, 25,000 N. J. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,. N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. ct., N. Y. State Stock, 1 quarterly interest,....... Indiana State Stock, 2½ pr. 31,000 76,000 50,920 00

ct., semi-annual interest, Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg'e Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,..... Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864,..... 500 Shares Hartford and N. 23,410 00 Shares Conn. River R. cester R. R. Co. Stock, ... 50 Shares Conn. River Co. 10,700 16,050 00 50 Shares Citizens' B'k S'k,

5,000 5,000 1,800 20.000 21.600 00 Bank S'k, Boston, Mass., 200 Shares B'k of the State 10 000 Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo... 00 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo..... 20,000 200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo...... 400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'k S'k, Phil. Pa. 50.000

00 Shares Bank of Hartf'd Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn., 440 Shares Farmers & Me-30,000 Hartford, Conn., New B'k-ing Co. S'k, Hartf'd, Cenn. 140 Shares Etna B'k Stock, 25,000 14,000

200 Shares City Bank Stock, 200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn..... 100 Shares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.... 400 Shares Am. Ex. B'kS'k, 30,000

S'k, N. Y. City,

vers B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 100 Shares Hanover B'k S'k, 20,000 25,000 0

10,700 00

300 Shares Butchers & Dro-

20,000 21,000 00 30,000 34,200 00 10,000 10,200 0 40.000 48,000 0 41,000 44,690 (20,000 27,000 0 30,000 31,800 0 New York City, 10,000 11,000 0

30,000 36,000 0 20,000 22,400 0 20,000 19,400 00 10,000 10,000 11,200 00 N. Y. City,..... 150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and 44,000 44,000 00 20.000 24,000 00 Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City, 15,000 30,000 00 100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 19,000 00

4,025 00 Total assets of Company,... \$3,401,938 56 LIABILITIES.
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, .. 29,000 00 Losses adjusted and due ... cosses adjusted and not due,... 5,478 5 Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or 25,000 26,500 00 122,625 02

200 00 of the art, and at the small, for printing, &c. 25,000 29,250 00 Total liabilities,. STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
HARTFORD COUNTY,
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius
J. Hendee, Secretary of the ÆTNA INSU
RANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is, a full, true and correct statement of the 25,000 26,000 00

affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described 18,000 18,360 00 investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Ætna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary. 30,000 33,900 00

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a { L.S. } Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut,

this 2d day of July, 1864.
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace. No. 20, Renewal.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE. FRANKFORT KY., July 2d, 1864.

This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS as Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hart-ford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreigh Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undering been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company's possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the data hereof. But this license may be from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor. August 8, 1864-354-tw&wtw.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, calling herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knox ville Tennessee. The owner can come forward, prove property

and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the WM. CRAIK, J. F. C. July 28, 1864-1m-1648. Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington

& Frankfort Railroads. **建设 在20 的**最 14 9 9 On and after Monday, Oct 17, 1864 50,000 110,000 00 XPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE
DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35, A. M.,

stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview. Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10, P. M. 1,250 00 ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations,) leaves Louisville at 3:20, P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:50, A. M.

5,000 00 FRIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted.)
SAM'L. GILL, Sup't. Monday, March 28, 1864 .- tf

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

N and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains DOLLARS for each of the unknown murderers, will run daily (Sundays excepted) as fol-

24,000 00 lows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35

71,000 00 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Bellaviaw connecting at Emission and Section 2018 and their appreciation and delivery to the jailer of Clarke county, within one year from this date, payable when such persons are indicted by the grand jury of the county.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Har-rodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, 35,550 00 at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab 33,750 00 Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frank

14,840 00

14,840 00

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN WIN ISSUE FRANKfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50, A.
M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P.
M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily

(Condens argued) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight Trains leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A.

M. to 5 P. M.

10,800 00 M. to 5 P. M.

10,800 00 M. to 5 P. M.

20 Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt.

47,600 00 Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL,

38,000 00 Jan. 9, 1864.

Supersintendent.

Supersintendent. Jan. 9, 1864.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR

-	1865																	
	1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes'y.	Thursd'y.	Friday.	Saturday.			1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes'y.	Thursd'y.	Friday.	Saturdan
	JAN	8 15	916	10 17	18	12 19	6 13 20	21			J'y.	29	3 10	4	5 19	6 13	7	
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)	APR	26	27	28	29	30	31	1 8			Ост	124	18	19	13 20 27	21	22	9
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0	М'ч	30	1 8		IO	11	5 12	13			Nov	22	23	24	25	26	27	101
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> COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

that RICHARD WILLIAMS did, on the 4th day of February, 1865, kill and murder John Neal, at Centre, Metcalfe county, and has fled from justice: Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do

date hereof: IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-fixed. Done at Frankfort, this 28th day of February A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Scoretary. March 14, 1865-sw3m. Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that Whereas, it has been made known to me that WILLIAM B. KEAS, was, on the night of the 25th day of November, 1864, by some unknown person or persons murdered.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the unknown murderers,

have hereunto set my hand and cau L. S. the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 6th day of Jan., A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor. E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, FRANKLIN COUNTY, SOT.

July 27, 1864 .-- 340-tw&w3t*

\$250 REWARD. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me

hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Richard Williams, and his delivery to the jail-er of Metcalfe county within one year from the